

The Helena Independent.

VOL. XXX.—NO. 311.

HELENA, MONTANA, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1899.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

HARRIS.
One-Price, Square-Dealing,
CLOTHIER,
ST. LOUIS BLOCK,
MAIN STREET.

SOME of the MERCHANT

Tailoring fraternity seem to take exception to our remarks in former advertisements. Now, we have only this much to say: We do not wish to take the bread from the mouth of any person who is "chasing the nimble sixpence," but we have no apologies to make for any remarks we have made and hereby announce we are willing and anxious to prove to anyone desirous of proof that our Tailor-Made Clothing, for Style and Fit, are ahead of any of the productions of the merchant tailors!

who charge for good work and turn out a class of work inferior in it, inferior in style, inferior in all points that go to make a nobby, well-fitting and good-wearing suit of clothes. Sorry, very sorry, Gentlemen, to tread upon your corns, but you know we state the truth.

Among the novelties of this week's arrivals, of two things especially "obscure." One a Black Diagonal Cheviot.

Flat Binding, Patch Pockets—very swell. We show them in Sacks and Frocks, and if you want a neat suit without taking chances of bankrupting yourself you cannot do better than on one of these. Another is a line of "Nigger Head" Cheviots. They are enough to make your mouth water, and you can't go astray if you buy one of them.

Those Fine Overcoats we have mentioned last as long in our stock as does a "June frost in school." People can readily appreciate a good thing, and they find on examining the stocks shown here in town how far superior ours are to any that are shown. Those English Box Coats, Strap Seams and Nobby Flap ne Linings, are the "swell thing" just now. They must be seen to be appreciated. We have just received one hundred of them by express.

We would like to add a word about our Children's Clothing. A very large excess of our sales has been on fine goods, leaving us over-stocked on cheap lines. In order to get this stock to the proper proportions we will for a week only offer cuts in low-priced goods. We name a few Specialties, which will be gobbled up at once, so take hold:

500 Pairs Children's Pants,	35c
100 Suits Children's Clothing,	\$1.15
100 Suits Children's Clothing,	\$2.00
100 Suits Children's Clothing,	\$3.00

Not an article shown can be purchased elsewhere for anything like the price.

HARRIS
The One-Price Clothier
ST. LOUIS BLOCK,
MAIN STREET.

TALKING FOR COUGHLIN.

The Defense Introduces Evidence to Disprove the Sensational Knife Story.

Attorney Wing's Address to the Jury on Behalf of the City Detective.

The Question of the Conspiracy and Coughlin's Connection Therewith Touched Upon.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—At the opening of the Cronin case this morning the testimony in rebuttal was presented regarding the knives said to be Cronin's found on Coughlin when arrested. Anton Lowenstein, tailor, said he saw Coughlin have knives similar to him on April 27. Jake Lowenstein, Anton's brother, and Coughlin's partner on the detective force, swore Coughlin owned two such knives. Judge Wing then resumed his argument to the jury in behalf of the defense.

Wing continued his review of the evidence, and coming down to the two knives supposed to be Cronin's, said: "This question is very easily disposed of by two propositions: first, Coughlin is either guilty or innocent. If innocent he could not have had these knives. If guilty he would not have had them if they were Cronin's. Those are two plain propositions in the mind of any reasonable man, and would be the end of this knife episode, the last and grand climax that the state gave to the case of suspicion against these men."

Judge Wing then took up the question of the alleged conspiracy in Camp 20. The state, he said, had to make out a conspiracy because this case could not be maintained in any court of justice against defendants unless the fact of a conspiracy was established beyond all reasonable doubt. Speaking of the ways in which to establish a conspiracy, he said: You can consider all proven facts, and from that infer the conspiracy; if conspiracy is proven by that process, beyond all reasonable doubt, it is fair and right under the law that when you are weighing any circumstance against Coughlin, you should look at the circumstance in the light of the facts proven against the other men. To object to this jury or court taking a partly proven conspiracy and from it giving color and character to individual circumstances and acts proven against my client."

Wing then went on to say he had never heard presented so absurd a theory of conspiracy as the state presents in this case. The state pretends, he said, that there are a multitude of circumstances which, if considered, lead to the conclusion of the conspiracy independent of Camp 20. That is not material; the question is whether the acts proven against the men on trial indicate they were criminal participants in some conspiracy which would result in Cronin's death. That is the result of a conspiracy, but that is not what you are here to try. If it is uncertain, and that there is uncertainty about it from the inception to the end, is most conclusively demonstrated. The speaker then went on to argue that the various circumstances adduced in evidence to show Coughlin's connection with the conspiracy are not a theory of innocence, as to the noted horse, even if it was the animal which drew Cronin to his death, still Coughlin might be innocent, he might not have known that the man from Michigan wanted it for.

GIRLS IN SCARLET TROUSERS.

A School that Teaches How to Walk Correctly—Military Evolutions.

Fifty fair young damsels of the staid old Quaker city have organized themselves into a military company to emulate the Amazon in "The Queen's Mate," and practicing the military maneuvers now a feature of every comic opera. And to think of the shocked sensibilities picturing them in red trousers, for that is what they wear, scarlet blouses and trousers, with a crazy little ballet skirt reaching only half way to the knee. The force is under the instruction of Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, who is military adviser besides to Gov. David R. Hill.

The girls belong to the Philadelphia Ogontz seminary, and have been under this military drill for about six weeks. They are separated into four companies and drill twice each week without weapons, though these are to be presently provided. Miss Bennett, the principal of the school, has introduced this innovation to bring about a change in the carriage of the young ladies. American women walk very badly according to her idea, possessing neither the ease characteristic of English ladies nor the inherent grace of French women. It seems that military instruction has been introduced into several eastern schools with good effect, and the Quaker misses are making wonderful advancement in the art of taking an attractive stride since they learned to the right about face with their "heels together, chests well up, eyes straight ahead and arms hanging naturally at the side."

A Clock Firm Goes Under.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—Judgments with executions were entered this morning against Lewis R. Cox & Co., retail dry goods, cloaks, etc., for \$185,000.

New York, Dec. 2.—An attachment was obtained to-day against Lewis R. Cox & Co., manufacturers of knit goods, at New York and Philadelphia, and the sheriff is in possession of the New York store. In Philadelphia it is said Cox is ill, but that the attorney for the creditors estimated the liabilities would amount to \$500,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—Mallor & Rittenhouse, druggists and chemists, assigned to-day. The company was organized three years ago with a capital stock of \$350,000. The liabilities are estimated at \$300,000.

Does Portugal Want a Republic?

LEISBOA, Dec. 2.—It is semi-officially denied that there is any agitation in Portugal arising from the revolution in Brazil looking to the establishment of a republic. The paper making the announcement says: "The republicans in this city and Oporto confine their actions to a theoretical programme." The monarchist press considers the government tone conciliatory even in this respect.

Austria's Great Storm.

VIENNA, Dec. 2.—In Austria a great snow storm has been raging for thirty-six hours, seriously impeding railway travel. Three thousand sweepers and twenty-four snow plows are unable to clear the tracks in the neighborhood of this city.

ANOTHER HOLOCAUST.

Two Families Caught in a Fire and Nearly Wiped Out.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—The three-story brick building at the corner of Second and Huntingdon streets burned early this morning. The basement and first floor were used by Gustave Gross as a bakery. The second floor was occupied as a dwelling by Gross, his wife and six children. The fire burned so rapidly that before the occupants could be aroused the following were burned to death: Mrs. Annie Bittner, aged 35; Ida Bittner, aged 4; George Bittner, aged 9 months; Gustave Gross, Jr., aged 11; Brand Gross, aged 5. Mrs. Minnie Gross, Hattie Gross, Joseph Bittner and John Ellanson were seriously injured. The other occupants escaped without serious hurt.

Mrs. Minnie Gross died at the hospital at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 2.—John Slapet and his wife, aged 60 years, and their grandson, aged 10 years, were found dead in their house this morning. This was the second of a series of deaths in the family. The deaths were caused by coal gas.

THE GRAND OLD MAN.

Gladstone Talks to His Party Associates on the Needs of the Hour.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The meeting of the Liberal Federation began at Manchester today. Gladstone delivered an address and said the local government bill did not meet the demands of the country. He advocated granting the county councils the power of taxation and the control of the police and the liquor traffic and the care of the poor; and the power to form district councils. He would possibly go further and establish the parish principle of government and thus convey the first elements of their political education and create a sense of public duty which is the highest aim of statesmanship.

FASHIONABLE CLERGYMEN.

Some of Them Pay Their Salaries Back.

The wealthiest single church organization on this side of the Atlantic is the Trinity corporation of the Protestant Episcopal church. It embraces Old Trinity at the head of Wall street, and eight parish churches—St. Paul's, St. John's, Trinity chapel, St. Augustine's, St. Cornelius Zion church, Zion chapel and Trinity church, Morrisania. To support these churches there are ample funds. The income of the corporation is between \$750,000 and \$800,000 a year. Yet this amount does not adequately represent the corporation's capital. A large portion of its lands were leased long ago when property was not as valuable as at present. The leases were for ninety-nine years. When they expire the income of the Trinity corporation will be double what it is now.

Dr. Morgan Dix is the rector of Old Trinity, and exercises a general supervision over the parish churches. His salary is \$15,000 per annum. The assistant rector of the same church receives \$6,000, while the assistants who have charge of the churches receive \$4,000 a year each, excepting Dr. Swepe of Trinity chapel, who gets \$8,000. These are pretty high salaries, but the Episcopalians of New York are not known for generosity toward their pastors. The last rector of St. Thomas's was paid \$18,000. Dr. Brown, who fills the pulpit at present, gets \$15,000. Dr. Huntington of Grace church, which was formerly the church of the late John Jay, is paid \$12,000. Dr. Greer of the fortunate clergyman. He possesses private means, and returns his entire salary to his church.

Dr. Hainsford, of St. George's, receives \$10,000 a year. He is also possessed of a private fortune, and, like the rector of St. Bartholomew's, turns his salary over to his church. There are at least a dozen other Episcopal parishes in the metropolis which pay their rectors salaries ranging from \$4,000 to \$8,000 per annum. The bishop of the diocese of New York is paid \$15,000.

In the Methodist Episcopal churches large salaries are not the general rule; but the ambitious minister can aspire to become one of the agents of the book concern established here, or the secretary of one of the many branches of the church, or for that matter a bishop. The bishop of New York receives \$5,000. All the other bishops receive \$4,500 annually, excepting the bishops of Africa and India, who are paid \$4,000 and \$3,500 respectively. The agents of the book concern get \$5,000. The same sum is given to the various secretaries. The pastor of St. Paul's on Fourth avenue, the largest Episcopal church, draws a salary of \$20,000. Dr. Paxton is said to receive \$10,000. Dr. Parkhurst, \$8,000, and Dr. C. C. Thompson, \$7,000, while T. L. Talmage, of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, whose influence is as great in New York as it is in Brooklyn, is paid \$12,000. Apart from what they receive from their parishes, Dr. John Hall makes a handsome sum each year by writing for the New York Ledger and Dr. Talmage is paid a handsome salary for editing Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine.

Rev. Robert Collyer, of the Park avenue Unitarian church, receives \$10,000. Dr. William M. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle, a congregational organization, is supposed to have a like salary.—Epoch.

Challenges the World.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Cannon, the English champion, to-night easily defeated Bazin, the French champion, in a wrestling match for \$1,000 a side, and now issues a challenge to any man in the world.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS.

How Carpenter's Candidacy is Regarded by New Yorkers at Washington.

The Senators from Three New States to Take Chances in a Lottery.

Scenes and Incidents Attending the Meeting of the Senate and House—Washington Jottings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—[Special.]—There is considerable surprise and disgust among republican leaders here, especially the New Yorkers, over the reports that B. Platt Carpenter is to be unseated by the Montana republicans and sent to the United States senate. Carpenter has been so long a political dead duck that his existence had been almost forgotten. A New York congressman talking to a group of friends in the house corridor to-day said: "I can hardly believe the old fellow has caught on to this in a country where they have so many bright young men who want to come to the front. Of what use will he be? He has no party standing at all. More perhaps than any other man he is responsible for wrecking the party in New York in 1882. He went to the state convention that year for Cornell for governor. Had he pulled straight Cornell would have been renominated and the party would have carried the state. Carpenter didn't know how the case would jump at first and divided his delegation, voting half of it for Cornell and half for Folger. At the proper time, when Folger lacked a few votes, Carpenter swung the solid delegation over and Folger was nominated. Carpenter's treachery to Cornell was explained a few minutes later when the Folger men nominated him for lieutenant-governor. Popular feeling against Carpenter was intense and he was buried under nearly 300,000 majority, running 5,000 votes behind Folger. His own county went over wholly against him. That ended his usefulness in New York, and soon after Arthur sent him to Montana. I tell you if these Montana people send him to the senate they will hurt us more in New York than they'll help their own party in Montana. It beats me to think they have taken the old fellow up."

THEIR MAJORITY VOTES.

Representatives Carter, Hansbrough and Wilson to-day cast their votes as members of the national congress. They voted with regularity and ease on the republican side of all questions that were presented, and Hansbrough was once caught waving his hands to the republicans to get up, as if he was marshaling some hosts in a North Dakota convention. "Delegated Dubois, who labored so hard to secure the nomination of Rev. Ramsdell as chaplain in the republican caucus, saw his friend turned down by the fact that a few republicans bolted voting on the proposition, and a blind minister, who prayed for the democrats at the last session, will officiate in the republican house.

The new state members were together most of the time during the preliminaries. With Binger and Herman, of Oregon, they strayed about the floor of the house before it was called to order, and got acquainted with the other members. In calling the roll by states to ascertain who was present, the first new state called was Montana, and it only created a little comment. When the state of North Dakota was called there was more attention paid to it, as Dakota has been discussed more in congress than Montana. Carter and Hansbrough were alive to everything that was going on, as was Hermann, who has already served one term. These gentlemen were especially favored in the drawing of seats. Carter was among the very first called, and Hansbrough followed him immediately. They chose seats next the aisle, opposite each other, on the fourth row from the speaker. Hansbrough is in the third section from the middle aisle and Carter in the fourth section. Hermann, of Oregon, chose the seat occupied by Speaker Reed at the last session, and is just behind McKinley. Delegate Dubois' name was called early, and he took a seat next to Delegate Casey, of Wyoming. It is on the same row with Carter and Hansbrough, but in the middle of the second section of the republican side. Joe Cannon sits at his left. All these northerners have fared well in the drawing for seats.

TERMS OF THE NEW SENATORS.

Under the resolution of Senator Hoar, the three states that have elected senators will be considered as having been admitted to the union simultaneously, and the order of precedence will be determined by lot. This will make a difference in the length of some of the terms. Four numbers will be drawn from a list by representatives of the state. No. 1 will be the thirty-ninth state, No. 2 the fortieth, and so on. The thirty-ninth state senators get a draw for a two and a four year term; the senators from the fortieth and forty-first get draws for two six year terms, a four and two year term. This makes it a little advantage to come from the fortieth or forty-first states. So the positions will be determined by lot, as Mr. Hoar took the position that as all were admitted by virtue of proceedings held on the same day, a difference in distance which made Washington last ought not to cut any figure. Montana was not mentioned in the resolution.

SECRETARY WINDOM'S ESTIMATES.

Secretary Windom to-day transmitted to congress estimates for the appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891. It is estimated that \$341,428,977 will be needed. The estimates for 1890 were \$323,467,488. The appropriations for the present fiscal year amount to \$329,405,536. The principal increase in the estimates is for pensions and public works, the former exceeding the appropriations for the present year by \$8,237,836, and latter by \$6,366,272.

THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Both Senate and House Organize and Prepare for Business.

At noon Vice-President Morton entered the senate chamber and the chaplain opened the proceedings with prayer. The oath of office was administered by the vice-president to Senators Chandler, of New Hampshire, and Nathan F. Dixon, of Rhode Island. The credentials of Moody and Pettigrew, of South Dakota, and Allen and Squire, of Washington, were then presented. Platt moved that the oath of office be administered; the motion was agreed to and the four new senators, each supported by a senator, proceeded to the clerk's desk amid applause from the galleries and took the oath of office.

Hoar moved that the question of the classes to which the new senators from North and South Dakota and Washington should be assigned be referred to the committee on privileges and elections. Mr. Hoar said it had been the custom of the senate to assign new senators to their respective classes as soon as they had taken the oath; but now for the first time the senators from three states entered substantially at the same time. His resolution, he said, proceeded on the theory that the senators stood on an entire equality with reference to their opportunity to be assigned to the short or long term. The fact that the proclamations evidencing the admission of the two Dakotas preceded Washington by two days was due to the fact that the returns from the latter state had to come, and it gave the Dakotas no just title to priority.

A vote inquired whether there was anything in the resolution in reference to Montana. "Nothing," replied Mr. Hoar. "I do not understand that the senators from Montana will be here very early. The senators from Montana will lose nothing by not being included in the resolution."

Edmunds and Harris were appointed a committee to join with the committee from the house to inform the president that congress was ready to receive any communication he may choose to make. A brief recess was taken, which was laid over for the appointment of a select committee of nine senators, to be called the Quadro-Centennial committee, to which shall be referred all matters connected with the proposed celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

At noon Clerk Clarke called the house to order. The roll call showed the presence of 327 members, the three absentees being O'Neill, of Indiana, Randall, of Pennsylvania, and Whitthorne, of Tennessee.

Reed was placed in nomination for speaker by Henderson, of Illinois. The mention of Reed's name was the signal for applause on the republican side, which was returned with interest when McCready, of Kentucky, nominated Carlisle. The roll call showed 169; Carlisle, 154; Cummings, of New York, 1. Reed having been declared elected, the speaker was escorted to the chair by McCready and Carlisle, amid applause, and the oath of office was administered by Kelly, of Pennsylvania.

Speaker Reed said: "I thank you for the high office which your votes have bestowed upon me. It would be impossible not to be moved by it, yet you may well imagine that I am at this moment more impressed by its responsibilities and duties. Under our system of government, as it has been developed, these responsibilities and duties are both political and parliamentary. In so far as the duties are political I hope they will be performed with a proper sense of what is due all the people of the whole country. So far as they are parliamentary, I hope, with equal sincerity they may be performed with a proper sense of what is due both sides of the chamber." (Applause.)

The next step in the organization of the house was the swearing in of members elected, and as they ranged themselves in squads of twenty at a time in front of the clerk's desk, the oath was administered by the speaker. The house then proceeded to the election of the other officers. Edward McPherson was elected clerk, A. F. Holmes, sergeant-at-arms; C. A. Adams, doorkeeper, and James L. Wheat, postmaster.

When it came to the election of a chaplain there was a fight, Rev. Charles B. Ramsdell, the nominee of the republicans, was defeated and the chaplain of the last house, William H. Millburn, the blind preacher, was re-elected. These officers were then sworn in.

McKinley, Cannon and Carlisle were appointed a committee to inform the president that the house was organized and ready to proceed to business. Perkins, of Kansas, offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the drawing of seats by lot. On motion of McCready, of Kentucky, a resolution was adopted, the effect of which permitted ex-Speakers Banks, Randall and Carlisle, and Kelly, of Pennsylvania, to select their seats. In accordance with McCready's resolution, Banks selected a seat to the left of the speaker's desk, in front of Randall's old seat was secured for him, and Kelly selected that which he has occupied for so many years. Carlisle selected a seat across the aisle from that occupied by the last session by Mills.

Then the lottery began, and "P" proved the lucky letter, the first three names called being Perry, Paynter and Perkins. Grosvenor, Breckenridge, of Kentucky, Mason, of Illinois, and Cannon were the favorites of fortune and retained their old desks. The first fortunate New Yorker was J. L. Quihar, who seated himself in front of McKinley, and Flower, who chose a seat which he has occupied before. Lodge (Mass.) pre-ferred the companionship of McKinley and Hill to a more prominent position, and joined the little group which had surrounded these popular members. Mills (Texas) secured a seat much less advantageously situated than last session. The drawing concluded, the sergeant-at-arms-elect, Bayne (Penn.) offered a resolution directing the speaker to appoint a committee on rules, accounts, enrolled bills and mileage, each to consist of the same number of members as is provided for by the rules of the Fifty-first congress, and referring the rules of that congress to the committee on rules. Adopted.

Decided in Favor of the Army.

Secretary Noble to-day decided several land cases on which appeals had been taken from the ruling of former land commissioners. The land was situated in Montana, and was entered under the desert land act. It was in section 30, township 13, range 19 in the Helena district, and the application was rejected on the ground that it was a part of the Fort Missoula military reservation. On the appeal the question was decided that the order of the president in 1878 setting apart this tract of 550 acres of land for a part of the military reservation was not valid, because the law provides that not to exceed 640 acres at one place shall be devoted to the reservation, and there was a tract of that size before the president's order. The attorney-general believes the president was fully empowered to make the

order, accordingly the application for a review of the case is denied, because Secretary Noble says so long as the war department assumes to exercise control over tracts of land the land department will not interfere.

Democratic Caucus.

The house democratic caucus met this morning and all the old officers were reinstated. The following was adopted without division:

"Resolved, That we, the democratic members of the house of representatives of the Fifty-first congress, at the beginning of the first session, hereby send greeting to the people of the country and assurance of our continuous confidence in and devotion to the principles of tariff reform as embraced in Cleveland's message to the last congress upon that subject, and in the platform of principles adopted at the last democratic national convention at St. Louis; that we hail with delight the emphatic approval of these principles by the people, as expressed at the polls in the recent elections; and we pledge them to renewed exertions in congress to secure the enactment of a tariff law, so ably begun and prosecuted in former congresses by our representatives and senators."

The Civil Service Commission.

The annual report of the civil service commission calls special attention to the need of adequate means to carry on the work. The number of applicants examined the last fiscal year was nearly double the preceding year, while the working force remained exactly the same. The commission asks for an appropriation of \$53,000 the next fiscal year. After reviewing the changes and improvement in the system at great length, the report says: "The merit system of making appointments as contrasted with the patronage system is no longer in an experimental stage. Wherever it has been fairly tried, the system has worked admirably."

The Debt Statement.

Interest bearing debt, principal and interest, \$53,404,000; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,669,302; debt bearing no interest, \$764,039,005; total debt, principal, \$1,688,535,583; interest, \$8,778,836; total, \$1,697,314,419; total debt less available cash items, \$1,086,330,122; net cash in treasury, \$40,249,187; decrease of debt during the month, \$4,905,672; decrease of debt since June 30, 1899, \$120,565,610; total cash in treasury as shown by treasurer's general account, \$617,224,504.

National Capital Notes.

Attorney-General Miller to-day appointed Tremont Wood assistant United States attorney for the district of Idaho.

The flag which was unfurled at noon to-day from the dome of the capitol was the first ever floated from the dome with forty-two stars on it.

W. C. Jones, attorney-general of Washington, arrived in Washington to-day. On the 14th he will appear before the land commission in a hearing as to the validity of titles held under the Valentine scrip in a test case, involving the title to lands worth many millions of dollars, on Puget Sound.

The preliminary meeting of the National Woolgrowers' association was held to-day. Owing to the non-arrival of a large number of delegates, the regular business of the meeting was adjourned until to-morrow. It was decided that part of the Mill's bill relating to wool and woolsens as amended and passed by the senate of the last session will receive the endorsements and support of the association.

The attorney for Swift & Co., of Chicago, appeared before the dressed beef committee to-day and told the committee that Swift is willing to attend the session of the committee which will be held to-morrow. He also stated that part of the Mill's bill relating to wool and woolsens as amended and passed by the senate of the last session will receive the endorsements and support of the association.

Senator Allison is reported in local papers as saying in answer to a question as to what the prospects were for legislation on tariff matters, that there will be some legislation on the tariff, whether it will be on the lines of the bill prepared by the senate finance committee last session is too broad a question to answer now. I think this congress will do a great deal of work. The country expects a deal of us, and I don't think it will be disappointed.

EARS AS CIGAR HOLDERS.

Burmese Ladies Smoke the Largest Cigars in the World.

The women of Burma, like the smokers of Shin, use their ears as cigar holders, but they use them in a different way, says a correspondent in the Courier Journal. Every Burmese girl prides herself on the size on the hole she can make in the lobes of her ears, and I have seen Burmese ears which had holes in them as big around as a napkin ring. These holes are made when the girls are young, and the lobe both stretches and grows until it gets as big around as the thumb of a big-bodied man. Into these holes some of the poorer women of Burmah put their cigarettes and cigars when they move from one place to another.

Cigars are more used than anything else, and the Burmese cigar is the biggest of its kind in general use. It is from eight to ten inches long, and is often more than an inch in diameter. The Burmese women are very beautiful, and even their big cigars cannot take away the beauty of their juicy red lips. They make the mouth look a little large while they are in them, but it resumes its natural size when the young lady, holding her cigar between her two first fingers, blows the smoke out in a stream. It is not unusual for a Burmese maiden to make her lover a bundle of cigars as a present during their courtship, and some of the best of the Burmese imported cigars are made by women.

THE DEATH RECORD.

S. H. Goddard, formerly grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Nevada, and well known in California and Colorado as an architect and contractor, died suddenly yesterday at Santa Fe.

Isaac L. Milliken, ex-mayor of Chicago died yesterday. He was 76 years old.

Samuel Wilkerson, secretary of the Northern Pacific Railroad company, died at New York yesterday of heart failure.

Wanted a Rebate.

A teacher of a private school not far from New Haven was called upon to deduct something from a bill for a child's tuition. The parent asserted that the child had been absent a great deal on account of sickness and for other reasons. Finally, as a clincher, the thrifty patron of the institution added: "Not only has Johnny been away many days, but he hasn't been on hand at 9 o'clock in the morning three days in the week, and you know it."—New Haven Palladium.

FAITHFUL TILL DEATH.

The Legacy James Igoe Left to His Children of Duty Well Done.

Ogle and Igoe, Two Names to Be Honored by American Telegraphers.

No Additional Bodies Discovered in the Ruins of the Tribune Fire—Measure for Relief.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—The Enquirer has this editorial: "If anything can mitigate the horrors of a holocaust such as that in Minneapolis Saturday night, it is such an example of heroic fidelity as set by James Igoe, the unfortunate and undaunted telegraph operator. Well may bitter tears be shed by the widows, children and friends, because of the terrible bluntness of his taking off; but they can also a remember with pride that he died as a brave man. His children need look nowhere else for a lesson in devotion to duty. He knew that beneath him the fire was raging. He 'broke' his clock story was on fire, adding, 'and I'm on the seventh floor.' He knew the only way to escape was by a narrow winding stairway, yet he faltered only a moment, then he gave the signal 'go ahead,' and with a roaring furnace underfoot, sat quietly at the key and took 300 words. He stuck to his post to the very last and then flashed over the wire his last message, Boys, I've got to stand you off. I'm the only one left on the floor. Everybody is gone, and I can't stay any longer.' Poor Igoe had stayed too long. He had been faithful till death. Igoe and Ogle! Well may telegraphers feel their hearts swell with pride when their names are mentioned; Igoe, the man; Ogle, the woman."

(The Ogle referred to above is Mrs. Ogle, the woman who remained at her post in the Johnstown telegraph office warning other points in the valley below until she was swept away herself by the great flood.)

Looking for More Bodies.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 2.—It has not yet been definitely ascertained whether or not there are more bodies in the ruins of the Tribune building, it being impossible to yet institute a thorough search. Who the men were who were seen to shoot themselves rather than suffer from the flames has not been decided. The women and children who went up into the building shortly before the fire broke out have turned up safe. Measures for the relief of the sufferers and the families of the victims are actively under way. The newspaper men have frequent occasion to report the bereavement of others, but it is seldom so many are taken from their own ranks at one time. Besides the Associated Press men, Igoe and Miles, the list of dead includes the Millman, of the Tribune, and Pickett, of the Pioneer Press, all good and true men. To-night the newspaper men of the two cities held meetings for the purpose of giving expression to their feelings in the matter, and during the day the ministers of Minneapolis as well as the board of trade adopted resolutions of sympathy.

WESSELS TOOK THE PLEDGE.

An Army Officer Escapes a Court Martial by Swearing Off.

SANTA FE, Dec. 2.—An order came from the war department to-day suspending the general court martial called by Col. Grierson, department commander, for to-morrow, for the trial of charges against Capt. Morris C. Wessels of the 6th infantry, now stationed at Fort Grant, A. T. Capt. Wessels was charged with violating the articles of war relating to drunkenness. Saturday afternoon he appeared before Capt. Bailey, acting judge advocate at Fort Marcy and made a satisfactory explanation of his conduct, at the same time taking a pledge to refrain from intoxicants for a period of five years. Upon this showing the war department issued the order. Wessels is a son of Gen. Wessels of the U. S. A., retired.

Thrown Off His Horse.

MILES CITY, Dec. 2.—[Special.]—John A. Robertson, son of Frank Robertson, a carpenter & Robertson, met with a sad death at his ranch. John Robertson this morning, caused presumably by his horse throwing him. Last Friday he rode out to look after some stock, and later on the horse returned riderless. A search resulted in finding Mr. Robertson on the ground insensible. He was taken to the ranch, but never regained consciousness. His body will be taken to Illinois for burial.

A brother of the late Hon. Loring B. Rea, of this city, showed signs of insanity yesterday, and to-day was quite bad. He was placed in charge of an attendant and taken east for treatment. Grief at the loss of his brother it is supposed unbalanced his mind.

Reading for the Kootenai.

SPOKANE FALLS, Dec. 2.—[Special.]—The chief engineer of the Manitoba road left Kootenai Station yesterday for Bonner's Ferry, on the Kootenai river, to look over the country in the interest of his company. It is understood